

other make a rapid march of twenty-five miles across mountainous country to Pucos, or be surrounded.

Grave fears are entertained for their safety. Their retreat seems nearly as serious as that of the Rumanian army at Orsova when Craiova was taken and it was cut off.

To-day's brief Rumanian statement announces that there has been a very heavy bombardment of all their positions in the Prava Valley. The statement also announced that there was a heavy bombardment along the Moldavian frontier, most of which is held by the Russians. The Teutons have been unable to keep the defenders too occupied to send reinforcements south to Wallachia. This is probably the "new operation" that Berlin announced yesterday.

The Fall of Pitesti.

The German statement to-night was a bulletin announcing the fall of Pitesti. The day statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the wooded Carpathians and on the eastern frontier of Transylvania the Rumanians yesterday launched attacks at many points against the German and Austro-Hungarian lines. They suffered defeat. Minor local advantages were paid for in sanguinary sacrifices. The infantry of Gen. von Falkenhayn's army is victoriously advancing along the entire Wallachian front. The defeated enemy is retreating eastward in disorder.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The movements of the Danubian front correspond with those of the forces operating further north.

In the Dobruja there has been only minor fighting activity.

A Bulgarian statement, dated yesterday and received here to-day, is as follows:

The Danube army continues its advance without interruption and has come into close touch with the allied (Teutonic) troops which descended from the Carpathians.

Bulgars Take Giurgiu.

Our troops advanced on the left bank of the Danube and attacked Giurgiu. Supported by our monitors and Austrian monitors, they captured Giurgiu after a sanguinary fight lasting from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. The enemy troops and the population, in a panic, fled towards Bucharest. On the Danube above Rustchuk and as far as Cernavoda there has been infantry and artillery firing. In the Dobruja there has been artillery firing.

A Turkish statement says the troops which took Alexandria were Turks. It follows:

In the Dobruja our artillery an infantry fire repelled the troops and drove them from their entrenchments. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Our troops which crossed the Danube and captured Alexandria yesterday. They captured 140 railway cars and a large quantity of provisions.

The Russian Report.

To-day's Russian statement says:

In the wooded Carpathians our detachments gained possession of a height six miles west of the town of Warkawa. In the region of Warkawa we have taken possession of a hill ten versts southwest of this point and captured prisoners.

Our troops gained possession of a ridge of heights east of Kirilbaba, compelling the enemy to retire from his positions and capturing 10 officers and 700 men, six machine guns and a bomb mortar. South of Kirilbaba, in the Dovlitsa Valley, we captured a ridge of heights along the whole of our front.

The Rumanian statement reads:

Northern and northwestern fronts.—There have been intense artillery bombardments over the whole front. An enemy attack in the Prava Valley has been repulsed.

Western front.—The situation is unchanged.

Southern front.—There has been rifle and artillery fire along the Danube, especially in the direction of Ottenia. Dobruja.—The situation is unchanged.

CRAIOVA RICH PRIZE.

Teutons Captured Huge Supplies of Food as Owners Flee.

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 29.—Craiova, in Rumania, to-day is utterly desolate and partly deserted. Absolutely amazed at the speed with which the Germans advanced, a majority of the rich population fled. The Jews, who remained in thousands, are professedly friendly to the Germans, but they closed their stores despite prices that hourly leap upwards.

The hotels and cafes are filled with citizens, who to strangers at least seem Rumanian's entrance into the war. Huge supplies of foodstuffs were captured because the Rumanians did not have time to destroy them or take them away.

SERBIAN PEAKS ARE STORMED BY ALLIES

Sarrail's Troops Make Progress Against Furious Teuton Resistance.

WHOLE LINE IS ACTIVE

British Make Surprise Attack on Bulgar Trench in Vardar Sector.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Gen. Sarrail reports to-day that his army in southern Serbia is still cutting into the German-Bulgar mountain positions north of Monastir. The Serbs, the French savages and the Italians made progress in fierce fighting with a stubbornly resisting foe, he reports, and two more mountain strongholds have been stormed.

Berlin and Sofia say that a violent attack made yesterday by the Entente troops in the hope of "relieving other forces," presumably the Rumanians, failed, and that attacks delivered to-day were merely local. According to the Bulgarian statement an attack was made in the center, near Lake Doiran, but it failed. The statement of the French War Office follows:

Serbs Take Heights.

On the left bank of the Vardar British troops were successful in a surprise attack upon a trench of the enemy to the northeast of Macukovo. East of the Cerina Serbian troops, after a brilliant advance, occupied a height to the northwest of Grunishite and retained this position in spite of furious German-Bulgar counter attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses without accomplishing anything.

In the region to the northeast of Monastir French Zeppelins, continuing their occupation a height to the east, of Height 1050.

To the northwest of Monastir there has been violent fighting, in the course of which our troops made progress in the direction of Height 1248, which the enemy defended with great ferocity.

Italian forces also have made progress in the mountainous region of Tarvonia Siena.

Attack Failed, Berlin Says.

To-day's German statement regarding the Macedonian front says:

The Entente offensive from the south, launched to relieve other forces, having failed the enemy yesterday carried out only local attacks northwest of Monastir and near Grunishite, east of the Cerina. In these like-wise they were unable to gain any advantage.

The Bulgarian statement, dated yesterday, says:

After violent artillery fire the enemy attacked several times on the front running from Trnova, northwest of Monastir, through Height 1248, north of Monastir; Height 1050, north of the Cerina, and the height near the village of Grunishite. Repeated attacks along this whole front were sanguinarily repulsed by the Bulgarian and German troops, assisted by powerful artillery.

The enemy losses were enormous, hundreds of bodies lying before our positions. In front of the sector of one battalion of the Fifty-first Infantry Regiment we counted more than 300 bodies.

Fighting in Vardar Valley.

No less furious were the enemy attacks and artillery fire in the Vardar Valley. Here the enemy attacked with desperation over advanced position near Krichfeld, near Lake Doiran, but was sanguinarily repulsed, leaving a great number of dead on the battlefield. We captured six machine guns, numerous rifles and other material.

On the Belaschitsa and Struma fronts there was lively artillery fire. Here we counted 125 enemy bodies.

In a word, this day was the day of the most violent fighting on the Macedonian front.

BOBRINSKY LOSES POST.

M. de Giers to Be Russian Minister of Agriculture.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A semi-official despatch from Petrograd says that Count Bobrinsky has been removed as Minister of Agriculture and appointed Grand Master of the Imperial Court.

Michel de Giers, Russian Ambassador to Rome, will probably be appointed Minister of the Affairs in the new Petrograd Cabinet, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post.

The despatch says that if appointed M. de Giers will follow the policy of Sazonoff, namely, the complete solidarity of Russia and her Allies.

ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY, who is now commander of the British grand fleet.



KAISER'S VIENNA TRIP IS HURRIEDLY ENDED

Owing to Slight Cold Abandons His Plan to Attend Emperor's Funeral.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 29.—A Berlin official telegram says that the German Emperor arrived in Vienna in the forenoon yesterday but left the city in the evening. Owing to a slight cold the Kaiser's physicians prevailed upon him to abandon his intention of attending the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph.

On being asked whether the changes in the Admiralty meant other changes in higher commands Mr. Balfour replied that undoubtedly they would be changes, which would be announced in the ordinary course.

The vital changes in the management of the navy announced today will be greeted enthusiastically by the country. There has been a demand for an infusion of new life on the board of the sea lords at Whitehall. The case presented by the critics was that none of the sea lords had had active service during this war, that more than two years of warfare had brought about radical changes in methods and that the active direction of the fleet by the Admiralty should be in the hands of officers who had participated in and worked out the latest style of operations.

Admiral Jellicoe's appointment as First Sea Lord is taken as proof that the Government recognized the force of these criticisms.

Sir David Beatty's promotion to the command of the grand fleet gives the Government's answer to critics, namely, that the navy will be led by a man who has shown his battle cruiser squadrons into the Jutland fight.

Notable Figures Pass.

Four important figures formerly in control of the navy have passed from Whitehall since the war began. These are Prince Louis of Battenberg, Baron Fisher, and Admiral Jackson, all of whom were sea lords, and Winston Spencer Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty.

Other changes in the way of bringing new men from the fleets to Whitehall are foreseen. Apparently Mr. Balfour retains his office as First Lord of the Admiralty, although some of the same newspapers which called for Col. Churchill's retirement have been turning their guns upon Mr. Balfour, but from a different angle. While they considered Churchill too impetuous and disposed to interfere with matters of strategy they regard Mr. Balfour too slow and conservative.

Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., assumed supreme command of the British home fleets on August 4, 1914, with the acting rank of Admiral. He had been Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty since 1912, and is 57 years old.

Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty has for some time been commanding the home fleet's battle cruiser squadron. He is the youngest of rear admirals, and is now the youngest man who ever commanded England's grand fleet, being only 45 years of age. He is an American, formerly 12th Field, and is the son of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

Beatty was the British naval commander of the cruiser squadron which encountered the German fleet in the North sea and fought the naval battle of Jutland which followed on May 31, 1916. Before this he had commanded squadrons in the battles of Heligoland and in that which resulted in sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher.

To-day the Admiral visited several shops in the Rue Hermes, belonging to Venezuelans. He was able to observe the red circles with which they were marked during the night, as were a number of houses belonging to Venezuelans. If the threats of assault and pillage and massacre against the Venezuelans are carried out even in part, and no counter measures are taken in time, the effect would be to weaken the Venezuelan party, the members of which would have fear for their lives.

The Mayor's house was one building thus marked and Admiral du Fournet visited the Mayor and spoke of measures proposed for the protection of the supporters of the Venezuelan party. It is reported in responsible quarters that the Admiral will occupy Athens if any excesses should be attempted, but that the supporters of the Venezuelan party are not satisfied, demanding measures to render excesses impossible.

BREWSTER CABINET IN OFFICE.

Former Boston Newspaper Man Premier of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—The new Liberal Cabinet, headed by Harlan C. Brewster as Premier and President of the Council, was sworn in to-day. The members are: Attorney General, M. A. MacDonald; Minister of Finance, Ralph Smith; Minister of Agriculture, John Oliver; Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, Dr. J. D. McLean; Minister of Works, Dr. J. H. King.

Premier Brewster was a newspaper reporter in Boston and was city editor of two newspapers in that city.

Italians Push Cases Gains.

ROME, Nov. 29.—"On the whole front there were the usual artillery actions, which became particularly intense in the sea east of the Cerina, notwithstanding persistent bad weather," says to-day's report from the War Office. "On the Cerina the work of consolidation is being prosecuted vigorously. An effective barrage fire and the activities of raiding forces impeded operations of the enemy in his lines."

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PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer of Men.

576 FIFTH AV COR. 47th ST

JELICOE'S POST IS TAKEN BY BEATTY

Commander of British Grand Fleet Becomes First Sea Lord of Admiralty.

CHANGE IS WELCOMED

Critics of Navy Policy Called for Actual Fighters in Charge Ashore.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, was appointed to-day First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, being succeeded in command of the grand fleet by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British battle cruiser squadron in the Jutland naval battle.

Admiral Jellicoe succeeds Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, who had been at the Admiralty since May, 1915, when he took the place vacated by Lord Fisher. Admiral Jackson has been appointed president of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

The announcement of the change in command of the British grand fleet was made in the House of Commons by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour said there would be changes also in the board of the Admiralty. The decision involving the appointments of Admirals Jellicoe, Beatty and Jackson was taken some time ago, Mr. Balfour said, but for military reasons the announcement was delayed.

Other Changes Coming.

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BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Drive Off Troops Attempting to Raid Trenches Near Neuve Chapelle.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—During the last twenty-four hours the British have been active again at many points on their front in Belgium and in France near the Belgian border. Trench raids, bombing attacks and bombardments by heavy guns are referred to in the official statement. The British statement to-night reads:

We repulsed an enemy raid this morning south of Neuve Chapelle and a hostile bombing attack east of Carency also failed. We carried out two successful raids east of Ypres, taking twenty-one prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active against Guedecourt and our front on both banks of the Ancre. We bombarded the enemy lines at Bois de Bizet, north of Armentieres.

Trench Fighting Is On.

The British day statement says: There was intermittent enemy shelling in the neighborhood of Guedecourt and south of Arras. Considerable trench mortar activity developed in the Maquisart and Neuve Chapelle areas. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred.

To-night's French War Office announcement is as follows:

A German attack on one of our small posts at La Fille Morte was repulsed. Grenade fighting and intermittent cannonading occurred on the rest of the front, more actively in the sector of Beaumont and Vaux.

Guns Active on Somme.

The French statement issued this afternoon is as follows:

There has been considerable activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces south of the Somme in the sectors of Blaches and Pressoir.

The German statement received here today follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—An attack by a British company, launched during a fog near Giverny, southwest of Lens, was a failure.

In the Somme sector the hostile fire north of the Ancre and on St. Pierre Vaast wood increased during the evening hours.

PEACE UP IN COMMONS.

Honar Law Answers Question on Future of Occupied Territory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Parliamentary correspondent of the Times writes:

"The question of peace intrigues in America was raised in the House of Commons by Ronald McNeill, who asked the Government whether they would make a public declaration that no question even of a temporary cessation of military operations would be entered into so long as German troops remained in occupation of any territory of the Allies."

"Mr. Bona Law said that unless and until the question had been considered by the Allies in concert he could make no statement except that the Allies whose territory was in whole or in part occupied by the enemy could be assumed of the full support of the Government. He declared that the advisability of such an announcement was doubtful, as it probably would be taken to mean that we all we are asking for."

GERMANS URGED TO KEEP FRENCH LANDS

Ultimate Aim Is to Push Forward to West and Ocean, Says Teuton Paper.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Rheinisch und Westphalisch Gazette* in an article on the principles of German peace says the reconciliation of Germany and her western enemies is impossible, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters. The paper says it believes Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg recognizes this, and adds:

"Our ultimate aim is to push through to the west and the ocean. Whatever offers resistance must be crushed."

In respect to the lost German colonies the *Gazette* is quoted as saying:

"If we do not succeed in reconquering them, the French provinces are worth twice our colonies, and we will take our compensation out in France. Let us daily tell the French that every foot we conquer is ours. We need not waste words about Belgium. We need access to the Channel and we need Antwerp. Whoever wants Belgium may take it from us."

The *Gazette* concludes that England is more assailable than Russia, and that London can be destroyed easier than Moscow because, it says, Moscow costs blood and London only torpedoes.

"We have no fantastic dreams," are the *Gazette's* final words, "of conquering the world. German burgherdom is not yet ripe for mastering and governing a world empire. We neither can nor will destroy the British Empire, but the minimum necessary for German peace is the complete beating down of France in the west and the prestige of the German flag on all the seas."

An Amsterdam despatch to the *Times* refers to the *Gazette's* article as by far the most remarkable that has yet appeared in regard to German peace terms. The despatch adds that the *Gazette* represents great industrial magnates who, as recent executive changes show, are making their influence increasingly felt.

Annexation is also advocated by Dr. Jaeger, a member of the Central party in the Reichstag, who, writing in the *Dusseldorfer Allgemeine Zeitung*, insists that the German blood shed in Belgium since 1914 must not have been shed in vain.

"Belgium must be our guarantee," writes Dr. Jaeger, "for a good part of the war costs. We must retain permanently the Meuse line with Liege and Namur. Part of old Luxembourg which has become Belgian can perhaps be added to the grand duchy."

Dr. Jaeger pronounced in favor of allowing the Belgian dynasty to remain. He declared, however, that the country must be declared politically, militarily, and economically in closer relation to Germany.

TO FORCE ALL TO WORK.

Sweeping Provisions Made in German Man Power Bill.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, via London, Nov. 29.—The man power bill, providing for compulsory service of civilians for war purposes, will be introduced in the Reichstag to-morrow with a speech by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg pointing out the necessity of this sweeping measure. The Chancellor probably will give some assurance as to the way in which the law will be enforced—a subject in regard to which various parties in the Reichstag still cherish anxious doubts.

The bill as introduced undoubtedly will differ considerably from the draft recently published. The principle of the measure, however, is not changed. Between the ages of 15 and 60 not service with the colors are liable to labor service in the interests of the fatherland, will be unchanged, but it is uncertain even at this late hour just what form the control of the Reichstag over the execution of the law will assume.

This uncertainty would result normally in extended debates in the Reichstag, but with Gen. von Ludendorff, first quartermaster-general, declaring that the measure is an inevitable necessity, the parliament is expected to surmount objections and make quick work of the measure.

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Pin Cushions, Powder Boxes, Candy Boxes, Flower Holders, Trays, Puff Jars, Children's Books, Toys, Gilt Frames, Sterling Frames, Bronze Frames, Door Stops, Door Knockers, Dressing Sacques, Children's Bath Robes, Children's Sweater Sets,

Furs, Smokers' Articles, Vases, Alabaster Boxes, Cut Glass, Fancy China, Holiday Boxes of Writing Paper, Phone Registers, Pencil Cases, Desk Sets, Calendars, Slippers, Umbrellas, Emb'd Stockings, Fancy Cushions, Women's Neckwear, Perfumes,

Walking Canes, Linen Scarfs, Blouses, Silver Deposit, Perfume and Salts Bottles, Carving Sets, Cheese Dishes, Relish Dishes, Sandwich Trays, Jewelry—Fans, Evening Bags, Combs, Men's Neckwear, Men's House Robes, Maids' Aprons, Tea Wagons, Work Tables,

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